STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA		)	BEFOR	ETHE 2/8448	
(Caption of Case)			PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION		
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IN RE: Joint Application of Frontier  Communications Corporation, New					
Communications of the Carolinas, Inc.,			COVER	SHEET	
New Communications Online, and Long					
Distance, LLC, and Verizon Enterprise			DOCKET		
Solutions LLC for Approval of the Sale of				220 <u>C</u>	
Assets and the Transfer of Authority and Certificates					
Certificates		)			
		)			
(Please type or print)			SC Bar Number: 2634		
Submitted	by: Steven W. Hamm	, Esq	<b>Telephone:</b> 803-771-	4400	
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NOTE T	Columbia, South Carol				
NOTE: The cover sheet and information contained herein neither replaces nor supplements the filing and service of pleadings or other papers as required by law. This form is required for use by the Public Service Commission of South Carolina for the purpose of docketing and must be filled out completely.					
	DOC	CKETING INFORMAT			
☐ Emerg	ency Relief demanded in		quest for item to be placed on peditiously	Commission's Agenda	
✓ Other: Testimony					
INDUSTRY (Check one)		NATUR	E OF ACTION (Check all th	at apply)	
Electric		Affidavit	Letter	Request	
Electric/Gas		Agreement	Memorandum	Request for Certification	
☐ Electric/Telecommunications		Answer	Motion	Request for Investigation	
Electric/Water		Appellate Review	Objection	Resale Agreement	
Electric/Water/Telecom.		Application	Petition	Resale Amendment	
Electric/Water/Sewer		Brief	Petition for Reconsideration	Reservation Letter	
Gas		Certificate	Petition for Rulemaking	Response	
Railroad		Comments	Petition for Rule to Show Cause	Response to Discovery	
Sewer		Complaint	Petition to Intervene	Return to Petition	
▼ Telecommunications		Consent Order	Petition to Intervene Out of Time	☐ Stipulation	
Transportation		Discovery	☐ Prefiled Testimony	Subpoena	
Water		Exhibit	Promotion	☐ Tariff	
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Administrative Matter		Interconnection Agreement			
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August 6, 2009

Charles L.A. Terreni Chief Clerk & Administrator Public Service Commission of South Carolina PO Drawer 11649 Columbia, SC 29211



Re:

Joint Application of Frontier Communications Corporation, New Communications of the Carolinas, Inc., New CommunicationsOnline And Long Distance LLC and Verizon Enterprise Solutions LLC for Approval of the Sale of Assets and the Transfer of Authority and

Certifications

Dear Mr. Terreni:

Please find attached the original Pre-Filed Rebuttal Testimony of Timothy McCallion on behalf of New Communications of the Carolinas Inc., New Communications Online and Long Distance Inc., Verizon South Inc. ("Verizon South"), Verizon Long Distance Inc. ("VLD"), and Verizon Enterprise Solutions LLC ("VES") (collectively, "Verizon").

By copy of this letter, the Rebuttal Testimony is being provided to counsel and/or parties of record.

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With kindest regards, I am

/////

C. Jo Anne Wessinger Hill

SWH/JWH:kjt Enclosures

Cc:

C. Dukes Scott, ORS, Executive Director

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#### **BEFORE**

### THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

### OF SOUTH CAROLINA

### **DOCKET NO. 2009-220-C**

IN RE: Joint Application of Frontier Communications Corporation, New Communications of the Carolinas Inc., New Communications Online and Long Distance Inc., Verizon South Inc., Verizon Long Distance Inc. and Verizon Enterprise Solutions LLC for Approval of the Sale of Assets and the Transfer of Authority and Certificates

# REBUTTAL TESTIMONY OF TIMOTHY MCCALLION

# 2 **Introduction**

- 3 Q. Are you the same Timothy McCallion who provided direct testimony in this docket?
- 4 A. Yes.

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- 6 Q. On whose behalf are you offering testimony?
- 7 A. My testimony is offered on behalf of New Communications of the Carolinas Inc.
- 8 ("NewILEC"), New Communications Online and Long Distance Inc. ("NewLD"),
- 9 Verizon South Inc. ("Verizon South"), Verizon Long Distance Inc. ("VLD") and Verizon
- 10 Enterprise Solutions LLC ("VES").

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Q. Please describe the purpose of your rebuttal testimony.

The purpose of my rebuttal testimony is to respond to certain claims by Charles W. King, 1 A. who submitted testimony on behalf of the Department of Defense representing all Federal 2 Executive Agencies ("DoD/FEA"). I will explain that Mr. King has overstated 3 DoD/FEA's interest in this case; that the transaction at issue (the "Transaction") differs 4 substantially from the Hawaiian Telecom and FairPoint transactions discussed by Mr. 5 King; and that conditions recommended by Mr. King should not be imposed. 6 7 8 DoD/FEA's Alleged Interests Mr. King asserts that DoD/FEA has a vital interest in this case, in part because of its 9 Q. "numerous and varied locations throughout South Carolina." Does the Transaction 10 involve the transfer of assets throughout the state? 11 No, the Transaction only involves the transfer of assets in Verizon South's service 12 A. territory in South Carolina, which encompasses a relatively small portion of the state. As 13 discussed in my Direct Testimony, Verizon South serves approximately 128,000 access 14 15 lines in South Carolina. 16 What services do Verizon companies provide to DoD/FEA in the Verizon South Q. 17 service area in South Carolina and what effect, if any, will the Transaction have on 18 the provision of those services? 19 MCI Communications Services, Inc. d/b/a Verizon Business Services ("Verizon 20 A. Business") provides long distance voice, Internet and data services to Shaw Air Force 21 Base in Verizon South's service area through the FTS2001 contract, which is a large 22

multiple-award agreement managed by the General Services Administration for domestic

and international telecommunications services. All federal agencies in the Verizon South service territory, including military and civilian agencies, can purchase services under this contract and the follow-on Networx Universal and Networx Enterprise contracts, which also provide terms for long distance voice, Internet and data services. Verizon Business will continue to provide service under these contracts after the Transaction closes. In addition, Verizon South may provide services to federal agencies that elect to take service under Verizon South's tariffs or generally available offerings. Verizon South provides local service to Shaw Air Force Base on this basis. After the Transaction, a Verizon company, if DoD/FEA desires to take service from Verizon, will provide these services using the same facilities.

its national contracts from Verizon Business and will be able to receive other services from a Verizon company on a resale or similar basis using the same facilities Verizon South now uses to provide those services. The Transaction therefore will have little or no effect on DoD/FEA.

Q. Does the Commission regulate the services the Verizon companies provide to DoD/FEA under contract?

- 20 A. No. My understanding is that the Commission does not regulate such services.
- Q. Mr. King claims that DoD/FEA's interest goes beyond the federal locations in Verizon South's service territory because it procures services through competitive

bidding, which he asserts could be affected by the Transaction. Does Mr. King raise 1 2 a valid concern? No. DoD/FEA procures long distance voice, Internet and data service through a national 3 A. competitive bidding process in which bidders compete to provide services on a national 4 basis. This national bidding process will not be affected by the Transaction in South 5 6 Carolina. 7 Nor will the bidding process for the provision of local voice service be affected. After 8 the Transaction, Frontier Communications Corporation ("Frontier") will be positioned as 9 a strong local service provider in a highly competitive market in South Carolina for the 10 provision of business and government services. The Transaction will not decrease the 11 12 level of competition for local services in South Carolina. 13 14 **Previous Transactions** Mr. King asserts that two previous Verizon transactions should concern the 15 Q. Is this Transaction different from ones where post-transaction 16 Commission. 17 problems have occurred? Yes, very different. The two transactions Mr. King discusses are Verizon's sale of 18 A. control of its Hawaii operations to The Carlyle Group in 2005, and the spin/merger of 19 20 certain of its New England operations to FairPoint Communications, Inc. last year. As explained in more detail below, both of those transactions are fundamentally different 21 than the proposed Transaction. Each of those transactions involved the creation of 22 entirely new operational and back-office systems created by third-party vendors, a

lengthy post-closing "transition" period in which Verizon continued to use its own systems to operate much of the buyer's business while the new systems were developed, and finally a complex "flash cut" to the new systems. None of those complications will be present in this Transaction in South Carolina. Moreover, Frontier is a large, experienced operating company and that will help ensure a smooth transition.

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# Q. Please summarize the problems FairPoint experienced post-transaction, and please explain why this Transaction is different.

Based on publicly available information, FairPoint encountered operational problems with the new systems it had designed and built by a third-party vendor to completely replace Verizon's systems and to run the businesses it acquired. These problems – primarily related to billing processes, order flow, and call center response for both retail and wholesale operations. Those operational problems have translated into increased costs for manual processing of orders, lost billing cycles for customers whose service orders were delayed, and possibly some customer attrition.

The circumstances here are entirely different. First, the FairPoint transaction involved a cutover to a completely new set of systems that FairPoint had contracted a third-party vendor to develop specifically for the transaction (and that FairPoint and its contractor were still developing and testing well past the closing and right up to the cutover). In contrast, the proposed Transaction does not involve newly developed systems, a comparable transition service period or a complex cutover for South Carolina. FairPoint replaced hundreds of Verizon systems with 60 wholly new systems developed by

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FairPoint and its contractor to support its new business. Those brand-new systems then had to be populated with data provided by Verizon at cutover and then brought online. Unlike FairPoint, Frontier will take possession of a tested functional replication of Verizon's existing systems at closing for operations in all states (other than West Virginia which is not relevant here). If Frontier chooses to transition systems at some point in the future, it can do so at its own pace and with a focus on phasing in capabilities for specific customer groups. Second, as discussed above, Frontier has a successful track record of integrating the operations of various operating companies, including its acquisition of Commonwealth Telephone in 2006, which involved some 316,000 access lines. Frontier already has existing, proven systems – and Frontier's existing systems are fully scalable. Finally, as discussed in Mr. McCarthy's Direct Testimony, Frontier is now a large, strong, conservatively capitalized company whose balance sheet will become stronger after the Transaction.1

Q. Please summarize the problems Hawaiian Telcom experienced post-transaction, and please explain why this Transaction is different.

An entity affiliated with The Carlyle Group, a private equity investment firm, consummated the acquisition of Hawaiian Telcom ("HTL") in May 2005, following the

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Frontier's current debt-to-EBITDA ratio of 3.8 is expected to improve to 2.6 after the transaction is completed.

announcement of the bid in May 2004. HTL has described its post-transaction problems as follows:

On April 1, 2006, we cut over from the legacy Verizon systems to our new back-office and IT infrastructure. While the major network operational systems functioned without significant problems, critical systems related to back-office functions, such as customer care, order management, billing, supply chain, and other systems interfacing with our financial systems, lacked significant functionality. This led to deficiencies in order accuracy, service provisioning, billings and collections, revenue assurance and overall customer service. Despite efforts to improve the functionality of the related systems since 2006, we continued to experience many of these same issues, requiring us to incur significant incremental expenses to retain third-party service providers to provide call center and manual processing services in order to operate our business.<sup>2</sup>

As a result of the operational problems described above, and other business challenges, HTL eventually filed for bankruptcy in 2008.

The differences between the proposed Transaction and the HTL transaction are essentially the same as the differences referenced concerning FairPoint – but even more pronounced. The Carlyle Group was (i) not an operating company with extensive experience in the telephone business, and (ii) its business plan was based on outsourcing the development of brand new systems to a third-party vendor and to expeditiously end its use of the Verizon systems to reduce costs once those systems were developed. Neither of these characteristics applies to the Frontier Transaction. Moreover, HTL's first system developer was replaced, but the systems development problems continued long after the transaction closed. Frontier, on the other hand, is an experienced and sophisticated telephone company – it has significant experience in operations support

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> See Hawaiian Telcom Communications, Inc.'s 10-Q for period ending September 30, 2008.

1 systems, and if it decides to replace or modify any of its systems, it is confident that it can 2 do so at an appropriate time. 3 4 Q. Do these previous transactions justify the conditions that Mr. King recommends? 5 No. For the reasons I have just discussed, those transactions do not provide any basis for A. 6 imposing any conditions on the Transaction. 7 8 **Conditions Requested by DoD/FEA** 9 Q. Does DoD/FEA oppose the Transaction? 10 A. No. Mr. King states that DoD/FEA does not necessarily oppose the Transaction. He 11 further states that the Transaction should be in the public interest if the Commission 12 adopts certain conditions that he recommends. 13 14 As a preliminary matter, do the conditions DoD/FEA requests relate to the relief Q. 15 being sought in this case? 16 A. No. As I noted in my Direct Testimony, the Joint Applicants are requesting Commission 17 approvals relating to an internal reorganization within Verizon before the final transfer of 18 NewILEC and NewLD to Frontier. The conditions DoD/FEA seeks all relate to the 19 transfer of control of NewILEC and NewLD from Verizon to Frontier, which will take 20 place at the parent company level and my understanding is that this transfer therefore is 21 not subject to Commission approval.

- 1 Q. What conditions recommended by Mr. King do you discuss below?
- 2 A. I will discuss conditions Mr. King proposes relating to rates caps, service quality and
- 3 employee benefit programs. Mr. McCarthy also addresses the conditions that Mr. King
- 4 recommends.

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- 6 Q. Mr. King recommends that if NewILEC's basic residential and small business
- 7 (single or double line) rates increase by more than 10 percent in a given year, the
- 8 Commission should convene a rate cap proceeding. Should this recommendation be
- 9 adopted?
- 10 A. No. South Carolina already has rate caps in place for these services for companies like
- 11 Verizon South that are subject to alternative regulation. For flat-rated local exchange
- services for residential and single-line business customers, Verizon South's prices are
- subject to an inflation-based rate cap under S.C. Code § 58-9-576(4). The aggregate
- increases in the tariffed rates for other services may not exceed five percent of the
- aggregate revenues from tariffed other services during the prior 12-month period. S.C.
- 16 Code § 58-9-576(5).

# Q. Would these rate caps apply to NewILEC?

- 19 A. Yes. NewILEC has requested that the Commission transfer Verizon South's
- authorization to provide local exchange service in South Carolina to NewILEC, subject to
- alternative regulation, or, alternatively, that the Commission grant NewILEC a certificate
- of public convenience and necessity to provide local exchange service in the areas that
- currently are served by Verizon South, subject to alternative regulation.

- Q. Mr. King also recommends that the Commission adopt new service quality metrics, standards and remedies that would apply exclusively to NewILEC after it is acquired by Frontier. Is this recommendation sound?
- 4 A. No. This recommendation should be rejected for several reasons.

First, there is no basis for adopting additional metrics, standards and remedies that apply solely to NewILEC. Verizon South's service quality reports that it submits to the Commission quarterly show that it has met the Commission's standards for the reported metrics for the last 12 months. As discussed above, after the Transaction, NewILEC will take possession of the same systems that Verizon currently uses. Also, most of the Verizon employees who today are involved in the day-to-day provisioning and maintenance of service to customers of Verizon South will continue as NewILEC employees. Therefore, NewILEC will be well-positioned to continue to provide telephone service that meets South Carolina's service quality standards. The Commission should not adopt new metrics, standards and reporting requirements for NewILEC based on speculation about its future performance.

Second, the Commission reviewed and amended its service quality regulations in 2006 and thus has given recent consideration to the appropriate level of service quality regulation in the state. The additional metrics, standards and remedies proposed by Mr. King would represent an exponential increase in regulation, far beyond what the Commission has deemed appropriate.

Third, the Commission should not single out NewILEC for extensive new service quality 1 2 regulation that would not apply to its competitors and other ILECs. Making NewILEC the only telecommunications service provider in the state that would be subject to such 3 4 regulations would be discriminatory, and would put it at a substantial competitive 5 disadvantage. 6 7 Q. Mr. King asserts that Verizon should be required to fully fund its pension and 8 retiree health programs before Frontier assumes liabilities associated with those 9 programs. Should such a condition be imposed? 10 No. Although I am not a lawyer, I am not aware of any law that gives the Commission A. 11 authority to impose such a condition. Also, in negotiating the Transaction, the parties 12 took into account many different terms and conditions; Mr. King would have the 13 Commission change the terms of the deal based on one isolated aspect of the Transaction 14 - an aspect over which DOD has no conceivable interest. The Commission should reject 15 Mr. King's proposal. 16 17 Furthermore, our *preliminary* South Carolina employee count, pending any realignment 18 of employees, is 177 associates and 40 management employees as of July 31, 2009. This 19 is a very small number of employees given the total size of the Transaction.

- 1 Q. What Verizon pension plans cover Verizon South employees in South Carolina?
- 2 A. There are two tax-qualified pension plans that cover most South Carolina employees: the
- 3 GTE South Incorporated Plan for Hourly-Paid Employees Pensions ("Hourly-Paid
- 4 Plan"); and the Verizon Management Pension Plan ("Management Plan").
- 6 Q. Were the Verizon Hourly-Paid Plan and the Management Plan fully funded as of
- 7 **December 31, 2008?**

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- 8 A. The Hourly-Paid Plan, which covers the majority of the South Carolina employees, was
- 9 fully funded as of December 31, 2008 and the Management Plan was funded at about
- 10 84% as of that date. This information is based on the most recent Annual Funding
- Notices that were distributed to participants this past April.
  - Q. Does the parties' agreement address the transfer of pension assets and liabilities for
- the tax-qualified pension plans?
- 15 A. Yes. Under the parties' Employee Matters Agreement (EMA), the assets to be
- transferred to the successor Frontier tax-qualified pension plans must, in the aggregate, be
- sufficient to fully fund the plans' aggregate projected liabilities from an accounting
- perspective. If the aggregate assets transferred from each of the individual plans based
- on the Internal Revenue Code rules are less than the aggregate projected benefit liabilities
- from an accounting perspective (determined as of the closing of the merger), then
- Verizon will pay to Frontier or to the new Frontier pension plans an amount equal to such
- 22 underfunding. If this amount is paid to Frontier, Frontier must contribute that amount to
- one or more of the underfunded pension plans. The assumptions and methods governing

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the pension asset transfers are set forth in the EMA and Exhibit A thereto. (As noted in the EMA, Verizon has committed to provide Frontier pension assets at least equal to the aggregate Projected Benefit Obligation ("PBO") for all transferred employees in the pension plans from which there will be asset transfers. The PBO is intended to reflect the amount of pension liability on a "going-concern" basis, and this EMA provision means that Verizon will likely transfer an amount above and beyond what is required by the IRS rules.)

Finally, although certain individual Verizon tax-qualified plans, by themselves, have different funded levels, the bottom line is that under the parties' agreement, Verizon must

fully fund, in the aggregate, the projected benefits of all tax-qualified plans determined as

of the closing date.

# Q. How will employees' 401(k) plans be treated under the Transaction?

15 A. Frontier will establish defined contribution plans providing for 401(k) contributions and
16 employer matching contributions for former Verizon management employees who
17 become active NewILEC employees, and for former Verizon employees covered by a
18 collective bargaining agreement who become NewILEC employees. Each such plan will
19 be identical in all material respects to the applicable Verizon 401(k) plan that covered the
20 affected Verizon employees prior to the merger.

## Q. How will retiree health programs be handled?

- 2 A. Verizon employees who retire before closing will receive any retiree benefits to which
- 3 they are entitled through Verizon. Verizon's pre-funding for retiree medical benefits is
- quite limited (approximately 10%), and benefit obligations are paid primarily
- 5 (approximately 80%) on a "pay-as-you -go" basis from company assets.

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- Under the parties' agreements, Verizon will not transfer assets from this limited fund to
- 8 Frontier for retiree medical benefits for Verizon employees who continue their
- 9 employment with Frontier and then retire. Frontier will be responsible for determining
- whether to establish a trust to fund such benefits or pay them out of company assets on a
- "pay-as-you-go" basis.

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- Q. Does this conclude your rebuttal testimony?
- 14 A. Yes.

### BEFORE THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION OF SOUTH CAROLINA

DOCKET NO. 2009-220-C

IN RE: Joint Application of Frontier Communications Corporation, New Communications of the Carolinas, Inc., New CommunicationsOnline, and Long Distance, LLC, and Verizon Enterprise Solutions LLC for Approval of the Sale of Assets and the Transfer of Authority and Certificates

**CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE** 

I, the undersigned, an employee of Richardson, Plowden & Robinson, P. A., attorneys for New Communications of the Carolinas Inc., New Communications Online and Long Distance Inc., Verizon South Inc. ("Verizon South"), Verizon Long Distance Inc. ("VLD"), and Verizon Enterprise Solutions LLC ("VES") (collectively, "Verizon"), do hereby certify that I have served the foregoing Pre-Filed Rebuttal Testimony of Timothy McCallion on behalf of and its attachments by causing it to be deposited in the U.S. mail, postage prepaid, or by hand delivery, on this 6<sup>th</sup> day of August, 2009, to the following:

Nanette S. Edwards, Chief Counsel and Director of Legal Services S.C. Office of Regulatory Staff 1401 Main Street, Suite 900 Columbia, SC 29201	Terrance A. Spann Department of the Army U.S. Army Legal Services Agency 901 North Stuart Street Arlington, VA 22202-1837
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Kathy J. Templeton

Dated: August 6, 2009